Business Notices.

Perfect-Fitting COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS the latest style, made in the best manner, at a great saving rent and other expenses. Greatur P. Fox. Tailor and Im-rete, owner of the Store, House and Lot, No. 67 Amity st.,

REMOVAL -CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, late Wm H. Cary & Co., have removed to their new store No and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade at.

Snozs and GATERS.

The Largest Assortment.
And Cheapest in the City.
At BROOKS's, No. 325 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton st.

FINE CUTLERY.—The Subscribers' Assortment embraces every style of Pen, Pocket, Desk, and Sporting Knife, with a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.

1. M. Singer & Co. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new white marble front building, No. 428 Broadway, corner Grandest. In toying such as article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase Singer's Machines aways get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 438 Broadway, cor. Grand at.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESAEE FOR CASH.-Cash buyers of ready-made Clothing for Fall and Winter trade ar particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GRORGE J. LEVY, No. 24 Warrenest, New York.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER! Cool, Electic. Durable and Cheep!

Should be bought at

RANKINS', No. 96 Bowery.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES --- The most Portable, and at he same time the most Complete and Ele-gant article now manufactured, having every requisite for the Toilet, and as a Traveling Companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SANDERS, Store only at No. 7 Actor House.

BUY DERECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, and

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS.

CANTRELL'S CHILDREN'S SHOES.
CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
CANTRELL'S HOW STOR, NO. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 213 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by Spraatt's Parkart Cass. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no paging, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the Cans. Wells & Pzovost, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st (near Beekman-st.), New-York.

CATARRH .- Dr. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, the famous Lung Physician, has just discovered a cure for Catarrh which has never falled in three thousand cases. Office, St Nicholas Hotel, room No. 248. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE WATSON TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an in-junction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G. Ray, one of the vonders of the above-mentioned marbines at No. 7 Chrystic-st., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all oth-r persons violating or infinging

WIGS!-HARR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrased all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Seld at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss
Office of No. 2 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vessyst., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Skoulder-Braces, Sit
Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms
for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Coun-HOLLOWAY S OLD TABLET I there is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz: the wa'er mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light, Fold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot or box.

REMOVAL.-BOWEN, McNamee & Co. have

NEW BLUEFISH and MACKEREL, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits, just received and for sale by East., Barrico, onew & Co., No. 196 Greenwich st., Wholesale Deplets in all kinds of Fish and Provisions.

New-Work Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

won, our as a guarancy of me good ratte, boothers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mea-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sens. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. ot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line.

Yesterday Judge Roosevelt dissolved the temporary injunction granted by him, preventing Mr. Conover from taking possession of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.
The argument is still pending before Judge Peabody as to the effect of the certiorari, issued by Judge Davies, in the proceedings based upon the decision of Judge Peabody, that Mr. Conover is the Street Commissioner de facto. The argument will be concluded to-day.

Our city is still disturbed by riots. A guerrilla warfare has been in progress for two days in the Seventeenth Ward. From the facts already known it is clear that the Dead Rabbit ruffians who surround and support Mayor Wood are at the bottom of all the disturbance, and if ever the full truth comes to light, it is pretty certain that the whole movement will be found to originate from the head villain himself. Yesterday the most officious ad visers of the rioters were well-known Dead Rabbit politicians. A large number of the disbanded police were on the ground, wearing badges of of crape, for the purpose of exciting sympathy; the most strenuous efforts were made to get the investigation away from Coroner Perry, and to give it to Coroner Connery, so as to secure a bias in favor of the rowdies. The Dead-Rabbit leaders are taking advantage of the excitability of the Germans, and their imperfect acquaintance with the English language to urge them to deeds of violence. Were the truth known, not one in ten of the disaffected would retain their hostile position. It is the knowledge of this delusion, we presume, which has induced the Police authorities to temporize and delay, where prompt and efficient action should have put down the first organized resistance. If these riots are renewed, the Police must crush them without delay and without mercy; hesitation is criminal, and will only make the final sacrifice the greater. In a popular outbreak, time is everything. Every hour of inaction increases the danger; the disaffection will spread like fire, until all the lawless and reckless population of the city will be fierce for blood and rapine. We entreat the Commissioners to use the most prompt and vigorous measures, so that to-day's sun may not set without looking upon the undisputed supremacy of Law and Order.

"Who are the people?" has been a great and somewhat disputed question in politics. That question need, however, be asked no longer. The Washington Union, in its semi-official manifesto on Kaness affairs, has settled it. The "people" used to be supposed by the old English Whigs of the John Locke school, to be all those persons who by

of the State. Modern speculators have gone further, and some have classed as "people," and therefore entitled to vote, all householders and heads of families. Others put in a claim for all men who pay a direct personal or poll tax for the support of the Government. Others bave insisted upon reckoning as of the people, and have claimed the right of voting for, all men of mature age, settled inhabitants of the State and not under legal guardianship, whether they pay a tax or not. This last has been understood to be the doctrine of the Democratic party, and such has been the provision on this subject inserted under the inspirations and teachings of that party into most of the State Constitutions formed within the last thirty years.

But the idea involved in all these systems which had come to be viewed among us as an axiom of politics-the idea of regarding a participation in the elective franchise as the natural and inherent right of somebody-is, it seems, a great mistake. In relation to the question of submitting to the people the bogus State Constitution about to be formed in Kansas, The Union expresses itself as

"But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the Constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the Convention to settle."

The question, who are the people of Kansas, is, it seems, not at all, as many have supposed, a question of residence and consequent right; it is purely a question of power, grace and will on the part of the bogus Convention. Should this Conventien-as, considering its own history and origin, seems bighly probable-limit the right of voting on and under the bogus Constitution they are about to form to the residents in the adjacent counties in Missouri, that, according to the views of The Union. would conclusively settle the question, and would leave nobody in or out of Kansas, North or South, any occasion or pretense to grumble or complain. To the question, who are the people? The Union answers, "This is for the Convention to settle."

Whether this view of the powers of Conventions is in precise accordance with the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, Gen. Cass will be able to say with far more authority than we can pretend to. We should say not, but as the article in The Union is understood to be published by authority. it must be admitted to carry with it the implied, if not the direct, approval of the head of Mr. Buchar an's Cabinet. At all events, it sufficiently corresponds with the principles upon which The Union maintains the right of the Convention to meet at all. That right rests upon a bogus act, passed by a bogus Legislature, selected by fraud and intrusive violence, at an election ordered by a previous bogus Legislature intrusively chosen by violence still more outrageous and frauds still more flagrant. In the face and eyes of the Report made and the evidence taken by a Committee of the last Congress, The Union does not venture to deny these facts. It only tells us that this Legislature, no matter how chosen, has been recognized by the Administration at Washington and the Cincinnati Convention as a legal body, and therefore is so. The Administration and the Cincinnati Convention having been thus vested with the authority of furnishing Kansas with a Legislature, it is consistent enough to delegate to a bogus Convention the authority to supply her with voters.

Many Administration journals, and some which

pretend to call themselves independent-meaning.

perhaps, in the market—are singing pæans over the peace which now reigns in Kansas, a result which these journals are pleased to ascribe to the presence and policy of Governor Walker. But the peace of Kansas was just as firmly established months before Walker's arrival in Kansas as it is now, and if the credit of it were to be given to any Governor, it certainly belongs to Geary, since turned out for his pains. But the peace of Kansas, and the reestablishment of order and quiet there, rest. thank Heaven, upon a foundation much more firm, certain and reliable than the presence in or absence from Kansas of this Governor or that, or the speeches, letters or promises, whether of Walker, or Stanton, or Perrin. None of these are or have been anything more than mere corks bobbing | terposition of the friendly offices of European on the surface, mere indicators of the way the wind is blowing and the current setting. The peace established in Kansas was and is, beyond all question, due to those Sharp's rifles, the supplying the people of Kansas with which, as a means of defending their lives and their homes against the violence and plunder of Border-Ruffian invaders, gave such bitter annoyance to The Observer, Journal of Commerce, and other non-resistance journals of that stamp. The bold and skillful use of these arms in the hands of the insulted, oppressed, invaded and plundered Free-State men of Kansas, speedily taught the Administration at Washington that the civil war which had begun with the sack and plunder of Lawrence, if suffered to go on without interference on their part, would speedily end in the expulsion, not of the Free-State men, but of the Pro-Slavery party. The gallant spirit of self-defense, well worthy of the descendants of the men who fought at Lexing ton and Bunker Hill, exhibited by the Free-State men, and the good supply of Sharp's rifles with which they had been providentially and seasonably furnished, left the Administration of Mr. Pierce but one alternative-either to take upon themselves the business of driving out and exterminating the Free-State settlers, in which their friends the Border Ruffians had failed, or else to insist that the contest should stop. On the eve of the election then pending, it would have been too desperate a move to join the Border Ruffians in driving the Free-State men by force of arms out of the Territory, not to speak of the desperate resistance which the Free State men had shown themselves prepared to make to such a forcible expulsion. Hence Geary was sent to Kansas as Governor, with orders to exert himself to put an end to the civil war, and to keep the peace. His success in this respect is. however, not to be ascribed exclusively or even mainly to his own efforts, nor yet to the handfull of United States troops which he had at his disposal, but chiefly to the sound drubbing which the invading Border Ruffians had received in fifteen or twenty fights, the flight of the Ruffian army under Atchison, and the flight from Lecompton of the Border-Ruffian force collected there.

This experience on the part of the Border Ruffians of their own weakness and inferiority was what made, and this is what keeps and will keep, the peace of Kansas-the consciousness on the parof the Ruffians, well whipped into them last Summer, that they are as little a match for the Free-State men in fighting as they are in building towns or opening farms. It was not Geary that made, it is not Walker that keeps, the peace of Kansas: it is the manifest superiority of the Free-State men in arms as well as in arts, and their resolute determination not to submit either to be driven off or to be ridden over. And it is the continued exhibition of this same determination-not Walker's im-

Slavery) Democracy-that is to make Kansas a Free State.

We find the following in the columns of a cotemporary, among its telegraphic dispatches, bended "Interesting from Washington:"

"I am credibly informed that the conflicting interests of Sloo and company on one hand, and Garay and Hargous on the other, relative to the Tehuantepec route, have been settled and adjusted through the mediation of the Administration. It has been one of the nost difficult and perplexing questions that has the most difficult and perplexing questions that has been before them. The basis of this settlement I am not at liberty at present to disclose, but understand it is entisfactory to both parties."

What business, we should like to know, has our Government with the "conflicting interests" of two rival gangs of speculators, who each claim to have bought or bullied the grant of a right of way across Mexico from the Government of that country? Where does the Cabinet find, in the Federal Constitution, "the Resolutions of '98," or even the Cincinnati Platform, any warrant for intermeddling with or coddling up this private quarrel? We have not the least ill-will to the Sloo gang, or their Garay competitors-we know no evil of and wish no harm to one set or the other-but we protest against any mixing up of the United States with the claims, aspirations or fortunes of either the one or the other. If they have interests in Mexico, grants from Mexico, dealings with Mexico, jobs in Mexico, let them betake themselves to Mexico and there make the best of them: but this hanging about Washington and ear-wigging Secretary after Secretary into bullying demonstrations against the weak Government of Mexico in order to enforce their dubious pretensions-for this is just what these gentlemen are after-we most emphatically protest against.

Thirty years ago, our country and countrymen were regarded with pride and affection as their elder brethren by the Republics and Republicans of Spanish America. Hence we were invited to meet them in friendly conference at Panama to concert and adopt measures looking to perpetual concord, sympathy and mutual good offices among all the Republics of the Western continent. The idea was a noble one, the opportunity for doing good and extending our legitimate influence and power such as seldom presents itself. John Quincy Adams was then President, Henry Clay Secretary of State, and they embraced the opportunity with the zeal of patriots, statesmen and philanthropists. But a powerful opposition was then forming, of which the chiefs were in good part in the Senate, and they made this Panama Congress a chief focus of attack. Messrs. Van Buren, Benton and Buchanan were among the leaders of the assault. Though no "entangling alliance" was contemplated, the simple meeting of Plenipotentiaries from the several American Republics at a designated point, in order to take counsel together, was magnified and distorted into a violation of our Constitution and an alliance offensive and defensive with feeble South America against armed Europe. And yet, had "the Monroe doctrine" been anything but a rhetorical flourish, there was never presented before nor since half so good an opportunity to give it practical validity at the least possible risk or cost. However, European intrigue stepped in to the aid of American faction, and the Panama Mission was rendered abortive.

Since then, the seizure of Texas and raid on Mexico, and the various allibustering expeditions launched from our territory against Coahuila, Sonora, Nicaragua, &c., with the ravage, slaughter and desolation which have marked their footsteps, have changed the feelings of the Spanish Americans with regard to our Government and People. We are regarded by them with apprehension and aversion, and the British have gained, to the signal advantage of their trade and enterprise, the prestige we have so foolishly, criminally lost. We are now on the brink of a war with New-Granada growing out of this steadily increasing aversion between the Spanish Americans and that portion of our people who mainly visit the Isthmus, the two slaveholders to whom the settlement of the Pausma difficulty was intrusted having succeeded only in aggravating it to the verge of hostilities. Nothing but the inpowers can now save us, spparently, from a col lision which cannot fail, in any event, to increase the dread of and aversion to us which is pervadingly felt from the Rio del Norte to the Amazon. This aversion was the proximate cause of the Pansma Riots, the blame of provoking which is by no means all on one side, yet for which our Government haughtity insists on exacting from New-Granada the most complete and humiliating reparation. And by the time this quarrel is settled, the Tehuantepec, the Nicaragua or the Honduras route will have furnished the raw material for another, so that we are likely to be kept in perpetual hot water with one Spanish American power after another on account of these rival trapsit routes to the Pacific.

We protest against the whole business. We pro test especially against the importance and the aspect given to it in certain leading journals. We mean no impeachment of the integrity or patriotism of their conductors when we say that persons interested in one or another of these routes or grants continue to gain access to their columns and use them for sigister ends. We protest against any and every assumption that this country has a legitimate and vital interest in this Tehuantepec or any other projected route through foreign territory from the Gulf to the Pacific. Our proper way to our Pacific frontier lies direct and plain across our own soil. We have no objection to all the Railroads, Transit Routes and Ship Canals across the Isthmus that foreign States or private capital may see fit to construct; but none of them can ever be so expeditious, so convenient, so secure, or so advantageous to this country, as that Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific which men now gray will live to see completed, and of which the Overland Pacific Mail would have pioneered the way had it not been diverted to cross inhospitable waster by ruinous detours through slaveholding exaction and Presidential obsequiousness. Let us husband our energies to open needed transits through our own territory, and leave foreign railroads and foreign quarrels to whomsover may have a taste for them.

Many years ago, the City of New-York gave to Gen. Andrew Jackson a box. It was a gold box, and cost, or is said to have cost, \$1,000. Some say it was a snuff-box; others affirm that it was a tobacco-box. There are a few who hold to the theory that it was a cigar-box. Throughout all these speculations, however, there is a predominating odor of the Indian weed. It is agreed, we think, by the most recondite, that this box was to be snuffed out of, or chewed out of, or smoked out of. Whatever may have been the purpose of this aureate utensil, the General, when the days of his mastication and fumigation were over, devised the box aforesaid to that citizen of New-York who should, in the next war, the most bravely deport the ownership of freeholds are interested in the soil partiality nor National (which only means Pro- bimself. The General, no doubt, having no more that Wood and his backers should imitate that ex-

use for the box-another, of quite wooden materials, being to him of more interest-intended by this bequest to do a good-natured action; but, like other legators, the hero of the Hermitage has been unfortunate. In fact, a will, whether nuncupative or otherwise, never does get executed in this world of good intentions and short performances. The General, who like an honest old soldier determined to go off with a sort of flourish, might just as well have bequesthed Pandora's box, if he had been its owner, to this city. "To the most fair" was written upon a certain apple, and a pretty row did poor Paris kick up in finding the true and lawful owner of this mischievous pippin. But "To the bravest" -who is to adjudicate, when that is the cabalistic inscription? The bravest in what? In fighting, or in running away ? In killing and eating, in killing without eating, or in eating without killing? Which of our Signor Moritantoes, returning from the wars, is hereafter to take tobacco from the precious box ? A civic Committee is just now entangling itself in the meshes of this question, and it is yet to be decided whether this box will be too much for the Committee, or the Committee too much for the box-whether they will bestow it upon some blushing aspirant, to be forever carried in his breeches pecket, or whether they will vote it to themselves, which, if it be worth \$1,000, they are

very likely to do, if they can get it. As yet, however, the precious depository is safe from municipal rapine. It is away down in Tennessee, affording its narcotic pleasures to Mr. Andrew Jackson, the successor, adopted son and executor of the great vetoer. This Andrew has been repeatedly requested to transmit the aforesaid box, which up to this time he has declined to do. He is evidently a man of much sagacity. He knows better than to send a box worth one thousand dollars to our City Hall. Being duly and even pathetically invoked to give up the relic, he invariably replies that when it is decided who is the bravest man in New-York, the thing shall be transmitted. He is evidently afraid that the box will be boned by that etern soldier, Ald. Wilson. We reverence his prudence, and advise him to hold on until the momentous decision is legally registered.

A good deal of difficulty would have been avoided if our civic Parises had not taken it for granted that this notable snuff-box must go to somebody who creditably figured in the Mexican war. As if, since the days of Monterey and Resaca de la Palma, we had been entirely at peace. Where are the Defunct Rabbits? Are they no longer prolific? Did the breed forever disappear upon that memorable Fourth of July? Will no red-shirted bero of the Bloody Sixth come forward and assert his right to carry his plug or fine-cut in the Jackson box? Did the Mexican treaty extinguish chivalry, valor and honor? Where are the Bayards of our barricades? We respectfully protest against the manner of investigation which the Committee have adopted. Why is our beloved friend, William Walker, overlooked? There is a man whose bravery actually amounts to impudence -a man who had the courage to face those whom in this city he had shamefully defrauded and robbed, and who merely did not have the courage to look upon his groaning, gasping and dying dupes. Why should not William take his rappee from the Jackson box and proudly sneeze at the mere mor-

We did at one time think that the bax ought to go to the man who has most valishtly defended ignorance, as a qualification of school-teachers. He is undoubtedly, in one sense, the bravest of the brave. But he is not military. We doubt if his hollow head can figure unto itself a hollow square. Besides, he will undoubtedly receive medals of leather and of other descriptions. To let the public into a great secret, our own notion is, that box should go, by unanimous consent, to Fernando Wood. The reader may laugh at this, but he had better think twice before doing so. Bravery, forsooth! It takes bravery, let us tell you, of the very rarest kind, for a man who has cheated his partner to talk about virtue. No coward lawbreaker could prate of the majesty of the law. It box to Fernando

Complaints that by the recent legislation at Albany the right of the citizens of New-York to selfgovernment has been curtailed or interfered with, certainly come with a very ill grace from Mayor Wood, from Mayor Wood's partisans, from those persons, those politicians, or those citizens of means and standing who have aided in making and keeping Wood Mayor, and in upholding his system of admin-

Every right, it has been well said, has its correlative duty; and failing the performance of that duty, the right must fall into abeyance. The existence of a right upon the part of the citizens of New-York to the exclusive control of their own municipal affairs, has, as correlative to it, a duty to govern the city; and it is only so far and so long as that duty is fulfilled that any ground exists for claiming the government of the city as a right. The right alleged is the right to govern the city. Allow that right to its fullest extent, and it does not go a single inch toward establishing in the citizens or anybody else a right to misgovern the city. Now, of all undeniable facts, none is more plain

and palpable-none, indeed, is more generally admitted-than that this city, for several years past, and more especially since the accession of Wood and his clique to power, has been most shockingly misgoverned. The great body of the city officials could only be compared to leeches, who, having once fastened themselves on the body politic of the city, acted as if they had no other function in the world except to suck away until pulled off, or compelled by mere repletion to let go. The state of our streets for four months-till lately an extraordinary power was brought in to secure their purgation-might be taken as an external sign and symbel of every department of our civic police. The duty of governing the city had entirely failed to be performed. Instead of that, we have only seen, in every direction, misgovernment the most glaring and offensive. Now, those who have shown neither will nor ability to govern the city, men who have evidently got themselves enrolled among the city functionaries exclusively upon the same principle upon which Judas Iscariot set up for an apostlethat of being allowed to carry the bag-having so utterly failed in duty, have no longer any room to talk about rights. Just as well might Judas Iscariot, after having betrayed his Master with a kiss, have still insisted on his apostleship and his right to carry the bag as before, and not only that, but to have what was put therein. Judas Iscariot (who after all had some conscience, and who but for his over-greediness might, perhaps, have been a good man), when he saw the result of his treachery, went away and hanged himself. It would be too much to expect

ample. That would suppose a degree of sinsibility altogether beyond their mark. But they might at least have the decency to hold their tongues. If the political rights of the citizens have been restricted, if an interference with our affairs has taken place from abroad, who but they have made it necessary? But for their scandalous misgovernment of the city, nothing of the sort would have happened. It is they who have betrayed the rights of the citizens, by making interference from abroad imperative. It is upon them, not upon the Legislature, that the responsibility for what has happened rests. They have no more ground of complaint than the contractors for cleaning the streets, who, after all sorts of encouragment and entreaties and long and patient waiting on the part of the citizens, having failed to clean them, found themselves at last, when r pestilence threatened, superseded, and the duty which they had failed in intrusted to others.

The new doctrines of the Democratic party evolved in the Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision-or rather, the new Democratic party which has been organized on the basis of those demonstrations-are making their mark in Oregon. That Territory has been from its organization under the rule of the "National Democracy," and has uniformly sent Delegates to Congress of Northern origin but intensely Pro-Slavery ideas and associations. The last and worst of these is Joe Lane, who was sent out as Governor, and soon secured the post of Delegate, to which, through the distraction and heedlessness rather than the weakness of the Opposition, he has just been reëlected. Now Oregon is preparing to come into the Union, and great exertions are put forth, under Lane's auspices, to have her come in a Slave State. The "National Democracy" in their Convention resolved to leave the question of Slavery or No Slavery an open one, and its spokesmen are now taking ground openly for Slavery. Thus, at a recent discussion at Jacksonville, a week prior to the choice of Delegates to the Convention, a young Democratic lawyer from Ohio named Deady, who is styled Judge, thus delivered himself :

thus delivered himself:

"The Judge approved of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, indorsed the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and offered the best arguments in favor of Slavery we have heard. He said he should vote for Slavery in Oregon, and assumed the position that all legislative action to prevent free negroes from immigrating and settling in non-slaveholding States has proved to be a dead letter on the statute-book. Said he: 'Let 'those who hope to prohibit free colored immigration 'to Oregon examine the past, and they will be satisfied of the impossibility to carry out such a law, and 'that, if we are compelled to have the colored race 'among us, they should be slaves.'

"His argument in favor of the vica voce system of voting is the true Democratic doctrine. His position in relation to salaries was about right—fair salaries, so as to command the best talent, or make the office sufficiently honorable to command the talent without any salary at all. The latter is a matter that we are not prepared to judge of; but there may be something in it. Still, it has always appeared to us that, the more honorable the office, the greater the pay was."

Hereupon The Sentinel, the Democratic organ at Jacksonville, comments as follows:

"If elected, and he [Deady] continues to advocate the principles he declared himself in favor of on Saturday, he will make an excellent Delegate; as we believe the views and doctrines expressed by him is the doctrine that a majority of the people advocate in Southern Oregon."

—If Oregon is saved to Free Labor—as we trust

it is to be-it will be by the influence, efforts and votes of those who do not approve the Dred Scott decision and the principles of the Nebraska billby the weight of the Republicans of Oregon united to that of the Anti-Slavery Democrats, we trust this is to be the result, but are by no means sure

Some of the journals of New-Jersey are discussing the necessity of establishing quarantine regulations. The other day a vessel was reported, whether truly or untruly is a matter of dispute, to have landed at Elizabethport, having the yellow ever on board; and it seems there is nothing to prevent other vessels from doing the same. The New-York Quarantine laws are in force to a certain distance in the waters between Staten Island and the Jersey shore, but beyond this limit there is no requires great pluck to be a great rogue. The quarantine authority except such as New-Jersey may establish. Hitherto there has been no occasion for action on the subject; but there is evident need of it. A vessel coming from any infected place may clear for Elizabethport, Amboy or Keyport; arrived there, she can discharge her passengers and take a new clearance for this city, thus avoiding the delay of the quarantine altogether. Of course, such a proceeding would not be without danger for New-York, but our neighbors in New-Jersey would be likely to have the worst of it.

The truth is that the two States have the same interest in regard to both Quarantine laws and the locality of the Quarantine establishment. This will be more and more felt as commerce increases upon the shores of New-York Bay and the contiguous and tributary waters. Nature has united these shores and waters into one system, and in all regulations made to exclude infectious and contagious diseases, it will be impossible practically to divide them. That commerce has its benefits for Elizabeth and for Keyport as well as for New-York, and all inconveniences connected with it must be shared also. And yet, if we are not mistaken, the Jerseymen have supposed that these last can all be cast upon our shoulders. They are very glad to get rich by selling their products in the New-York markets, and by the rise in the value of their lands, but they have supposed that they could leave all dangerfrom imported epidemics to us exclusively. Indeed, it was only on last Saturday night that some of them attacked the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, and attempted both murder and arson, because those buildings had been placed where they did not wish to have

Now, would it not be a great deal better for all parties, that our friends in Jersey should enlarge their views a little ! The proper site for the Quarantine is at Sandy Hook. There is no other point where its operations could be conducted with such ease, economy and safety. Hitherto the opposition of New-Jersey has prevented the removal of the establishment to that locality. We hope that the discussion now evoked may tend to convince the people of that State that their policy on this question has hitherto been ill-judged and mistaken.

The bark W. J. Lewis, Capt. Fredell, was seized by the United States authorities yesterday after noon, as she was being towed to sea, because she was believed to be fitted out for the slave-trade. She was cleared at the Custom-House, for Loando and a market, several days ago, but for some mysterious reason lingered in the harbor till yesterday. as if waiting for some more favorable combination of circumstances before sailing. She is owned, we believe, in part by the same Mr. Figaniere who was not long since deprived of his position of Consul at this port for Portugal, because the Portuguese Government believed him to be concerned in the

elave-trade. She was fitted out by Mr. B. J. Wen berg, who has long been under similar suspice and the cargo on board was mainly shipped by one Lima Vianna, a party to the expedition of the Julia Moulton, when she landed some four hundred slaves in Cuba-an offense for which the captain was sentenced to death in this city. The cargo, as shown by the manifest at the Custom. House, ostensibly consisted of an assortment of dry goods, powder, hardware, &c.—the greater part of the cargo being marked V with a dash through it. Now, let us notice a few of the most curious items of Mr. Vianna's venture, for which be expected to find a market upon the coast of Africa. He sends:

4 boxes of Drugs. Crates of Demijohns. 2 Oil Try-Pots (large kettles), 6 Gauging Rods. 392 Oil Casks and Shooks.

She also carries 75 casks of salt water for bal. last. Now, our readers will agree with us that this is rather an odd cargo to take to Loando and a market. Under the circumstances, there can be no question that our energetic and fearless District-Attorney was justified in ordering the arrest of this vessel. It is more than probable that an examination of the cargo will disclose facts even more conclusive than any we have mentioned. Mr. McKeon deserves the public thanks for his zeal in breaking up this business; and if the law were ad. equate to the work, the traffic would soon cease to have its center at New-York. Meanwhile, the public are perhaps not aware that the amount of capital claiming to have a home in the United States, which is invested in the trade, is no less than \$3,000,000, and its profits \$17,000,000 an-

RICHARD KIDDER MEADE of Virginia is said to have received the promise of the Brazil Mission. Mr. Meade is a man of moderate but respectable talent, of unexceptionable private character, and a most blind, besotted devotion to the cause of Slavery. Such men as Wise, Alex. Stephene and Toombs know better; Meade does not. He is a zealot; they are merely politicians. Meade was formerly in Congress, but has now been out some half-dozen years. At the last election an attempt was made to rule off two rival Democratic candidates and put him on the course instead, on a ples that "the man who struck Giddings" (in the House on the night of March 3d, 1849) must be the very person to defend "Southern Rights" in the coming Congress. The plea did not, however.

Seguine's Point was again quiet and orderly during Sunday night and yesterday. Additional preparations are being made by the Police to meet the enemy should they come again, but it is thought that their ill-success on Saturday night will discourage the oystermen from an immediate renewal of their attack. A report containing additional particulars will be found elsewhere.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY -MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13, 1857. The Treasury balance, June 30, was \$18,164,944, being a reduction of \$327,353. Average daily receipts last week, half a million of dollars.

Information here leads to the belief that the recent censures upon Gov. Walker in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are designed to organize a Southern Anti-Administration movement. Messrs. Toombs and Stephens are reported to be the chiefs of the conspiracy in Georgia.

Gov. Anderson of Maine probably holds on till October. The Hon. Nathan Clifford is here urging the appointment of Mr. Moore as Consul General in Canada; also recommending the construction of one steam sloop-of-war at the Kittery Navy

The State Department and the Attorney-General will give no encouragement to prosecutions of the British Naval officers for the seizure of the

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The President has recognized Herman Gelpeke as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwarin at New-York.

Judge T. G. Smith, formerly of New-York, but lately of California, died here this evening.

THE TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS THE TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The opening ceremonies of the National Trial of reapers and mowers will take place to-morrow at noon, on the County Fair grounds. The mowers come first in order, and as many machines as can be worked conveniently will be started. Delegations are coming from all parts of the Union. Gov. Morehead of Kentucky is here, and Gov. King comes to-night.

RIOT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, L. C., Lionday, July 13, 1857.

On Sunday some rioting occurred here, in coasequence of the display of an Orange flag. Crowds of
people assembled in the vicinity of the flag, and several shots were fired at it and two or three Orange-

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Monday, July 13, 1857.

A special meeting of the City Council was held here this morning, and a preamble and regolations were adopted in reference to the proyoced excursion to the East, accepting the invitation and signifying their intention of leaving St. Louis on the 15th inst.

LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

The steamer Texas has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz of the 7th inst., and from the City of Mex-

ico to the 3d.

The local elections had passed off, and were gener-ally favorable to the Government.

The papers were filled with discussions against Santa Anna.

The steemer Metacomet arrived at Vers Cruz on the 6th, and left on the 7th for Munititian.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
CHARLESTON, Monday, July 13, 1857.
The steamer Isabel, from Havana and Key West,
arrived here last evening. There was nothing new at

Havans.
The United States steamer Fashion, with Colonel Loomis and suite, had arrived at Key West.

SAILING OF THE NIAGAR 4.

Boston, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara will leave here for Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Her mails close at 10 a. m.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 13—10 P. M.

The America, now about due with Liverpool advices of the 4th inst., three days later than the newsby the Anglo Saxon at Quebec, has not up to the present hour been signaled off this port. The weather is fine and seasonable.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON.

Boston, Menday, July 13, 1857.

The Hope Insurance Company of Boston has ceased taking new ricks, and a meeting of stockholders is called to consider the expediency of closing up the affairs of the concern. The Company has met heavy marine losses during the past year.

FIRE IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Monday, July 13, 1857.

A distillery in this city, owned by Mesare, Curius
Ballautyne was destroyed by fire on Satzeday nigh
The loss amounts to \$30,000, and there is no insurance